other democrats voting for taking it up with a view to its passage.

A PERSONAL CASE.

Senator Bagby, like St. Paul, is permitted to speak for himself.

Mr. Bagby arose to request the indulgence of the Senate, in a matter entirely personal to himself.—He admitted that it was an unpropitious season thus to trespass upon the time of the body, when the last sands of the session were running out; yet the dignity of the Senate, and its character in the aggregate, could only be maintained by the vigilance against ucjust and slanderous aspersions of every individual member. Mr. B. then passed up to the Secretary a late copy of the Richmond Enquirer; and the Secretary read from a Washington letter in said paper, a statement respecting the course of Senator Bagby on the Texas resolution, representing him to have denounced the House resolution as unconstitutional, and as protesting against it, and denouncing him as a treacherous deserter—and farther declaring that after said Bagby had finished his unexpected harangue against the House resolutions, Mr. Lewis, his colleague, arose to give him what he deserved, when by a third person. Mr. B. communicated with Mr. Payne, of Ala., of the House, stating to him that if he would prevail on Mr. Lewis to forego his reprimand, he, the aforesaid Mr. Bagby would vote for the House resolution with a very slight modification, &c.; and that with this understanding communicated to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Bagby had been spared the mod of correction. Mr Bagby said in this time of general slander and defamation, when slanders upon stitis were staking at noon-day through the streets, it was not astonishing that he should have come in for his proportion of the penalty of denunciation. He confessed his regret, however, that the Richmond Enquirer, whose editor was so distinguished for his venerable character and high position in his profession, as well as for his social virtues, should have given currency to such an unfounded slander as this. He regretted its publication in the Enquirer, because of the

says, by declaring int he knew, before the Senator delivered the speech referred to, that he would vote for the H use resolution with the amendment, which he, (Mr. W.,) had the honor to submit the next day.

Mr. Carttandan—May I ask leave to withdraw the papers in Spike's case? Ithis sudden diversion of the attention of the Senate, from the sublime to the ridiculous, produced a general cacchinaation—the beautiful ladies in the galleries chiming in.]

The amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill, and the reports of the joint conferces upon the amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill were finally disposed of.

And the Senate next took up the unfinished subject from Saturday night last at 12 o'clock, namely, the amendments to the Indian Annual Appropriation bill.

The important innovation upon the relations of the government with the Mississippi Choctaws, and which led to the animated and protracted discussion of Saturday evening last, and the resumption of the debate this moraling, proposes:—

For the removal of such of the Choctaw Indians, now citizans of the State of Mississippi is may desire to emigrate to the west of the Mississippi river, in addition to former appropriations, \$50,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; and no part of the said sum of \$50,000 shall be applied in fulfillment of any contract or contracts made by the War Department in the year 1844, for the removal of the Choctaw Indians, which contracts are hereby declared to have been made without the authority of law; and no contract for suca removal shall be entered into, nor shall any removal be made under any contract which shall not be entered into upon pro osals received after due advertisement therefor.

Provided, That as many of such Indians as have already agreed to be removed under said contracts shall, when reserved the Guerament, but the Government; and the presumption seems to be warranted that not only the Guerament, but the Choctaws, have been largely, extensively, surprisingly, and shame

unlawful excesses of these Chociaw scrip and removal transacions.

The amendment was discussed with much spirit and animation by Messrs. Evans Hustington, and Jaraagan, in the affirmative, and by Messrs. Walker, Sevier, Buchanan, add Crittenden in the negative—the former in behalf of the Government—the latter in detence of the claims of the Indians by treaty, and all our relations of justice and charity upon our protection. Mr. Buchanan objected to the amendment, also, on another ground, the setting aside the contracts made under direction of the Secretary of War, which were the lowest offered, and the very lowest that could be made for the removal of said Chociaws. Mr. Huntington, on the other hand, contended for the anoulment of these contracts, because they were not effected under sanction of law, however pure and irreproachable the motives of the Secretary in these relations, which all conceded.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 20, noes 21. Mr. Evans moved to amend by a provision allowing to Chociaws in lieu of the scrip which shall become deliverable to them on their removal to their new homes across the Mississippi river, an aannity in perpetuity of five per cent interest upon such scrip, which was agreed to—Ayes 31, noes 2. With some further amendments, the amendments were engrossed, and the bill passed.

On motion by Mr. Walker, the difference in pay between a Senator of the United States and the Vice President, was authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Hon. W. P. Mangum, as President pro tem of the Senate, which was passed—ayes 27, noes 16.

Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, made a further report on the naturalization laws. Mr. Dickinson from the Judiciary Committee, made a further report on the naturalization laws. Mr. Berrien was understood to explain that it was a report of the commissions of examination into frauds alleged by Mr. Johnson, Archer and others, to have occurred at the late Presidential elections in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans

report.

Mr. Savisa called for the ayes and noes. He was suspicious it might turn out to be of an ex parte character.
Mr. Bernien explained the contents of the re-

Mr. Berrier explained the contents of the report as entirely legitimate to the great question of reform, with which they are connected.

Mr. Sevien objected to the printing, and said he had learned that all these commissioners of examination of frauds at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, were Whigs or Natives, and that consequently their testimony was of an ex parte character. He, therefore, objected to this exita edition of such testimony.

Mr. Walker desired the reading of the report.

Mr. Walker desired the reading of the report.

Mr. Dickinson made an attempt at a regular demonstration in this matter, but his zeal surpassing his spontaneousness of argument, his dissertations upon the character of these "roving commissioners," however well-deserved and well laid in, scarcely deserves a further memorandum than we have accorded, with the addendum that Mr. D. concluded by "protesting against the hull concern." Mr. D. entirely exculpated the committee of any improprieties in the premises, but he had no faith in this party report coming in at so late an hour of the session.

the session.

Mr. Woodbury moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew that motion at the in-

stance of Mr. Barrow, who proceeded to illustrate the Mr. Barrow, who proceeded to illustrate the notorious trauds, at the late elections, in various evasions of the naturalization laws, by false papers, borrowed papers, &c.

Mr. Berrien defended the report, the commis-

sions of investigations, and the committee framing imputations of any character whatever. He desired to know whether the Senator from New York intended any imputation of the committee by ireferring to the lateness of the hour at which the report was introduced.

Mr. Dickinson, by general consent, explained the he meant no imputation whatever of the committee, but was still of the opinion that the com-

missioners might have sent in their testimony a little earlier, &c.

Mr. FAIRPERLD moved to lay the resolution on the table—Yeas 22—Noes 23. A party vote. The democrats voting to a man to lay on the table, and the whigs in the negative.

Some conversation ensued between Messrs. Walker, Berrien, and McDuffie, when the question was taken on printing 5000 copies extra of the report of frauds upon the naturalization lawe—Yeas 24—Noes 22. Whigs voting for the printing. Democrats vice versa.

On the resolution for extra pay to the President pro tem. of the Senate,

Mr. Sevier and Mr. McDuffie dissented, if there were no precedent in the case.

Mr. Walker said that he did not know that there were no precedent in the case.

Mr. Walker said that he President pro tem had discharged every duty properly belonging to the Vice President of the United States, Mr. W. deemed sufficient ground for the extra pay. The resolution was passed.

And the Senate, on motion of Mr. Evans, took a recess till 5 o'clock.

Evening Session.

Monday, March 3, 1845.

The Senate re-assembled at 5 P. M.

Several committees were discharged from business in their hands.

DRAWBACES.

Oq motion of Mr. Dix, the Senate took up the bill of the Senate as amended by the House, allowing drawbacks upon foreign merchandize, exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico. The House amendment extends indeterminately the bonus of drawbacks upon foreign goods exported in the original packages.

Mr. Dix very concisely stated the effect of the amendment.

Mr. Hussyngron most strenuously opposed the

ages.

Mr. Dix very concisely stated the effect of the amendment.

Mr. Evans advocated the amendment.

Mr. Hunting fon most strenuously opposed the amendment of the House.

Mr. Wooddway sustained it as contributing to the navigation interest.

Mr. McDuffie asked the Senator from New York, to explain the law respecting drawbacks.

Mr. Dix did it very explicitly, and satisfactorily. From the tone, manner, language, and good sense of Mr. Dix, as exhibited in his brief remarks upon this bill, the first opportunity we have had of judging of his calibre, we tell you that he will do honor to the State of New York. So will Mr. Dickinson, if he dispenses with a moiety of his poetry and romance, and learns to take hold of legislation without gloves.

After a disposal of immaterial incidental business, on motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate took up the bill of appropriations for the annual subsistence of the Naval Service.

Mr. Tapran moved an amendment providing for a Naval Hospital at Pittsburg, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sturagon moved to amend by inserting a provision for the relief of a certain Mr. Zantzinger, whose stores were thrown overboard a public ship.

Mr. Evans protested against making the annual

provision for the relief of a certain Mr. Zantzinger, whose stores were thrown overboard a public ship.

Mr. Evans protested against making the annual appropriation bills in any case a common omnibus of private claims. He had been troubled a great deal in the Senate and out of the Senate, to tack on to the sppropriation bills those private claims; but it would not answer to set any such example.

Mr. Haywood, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Barard, Mr. Huntingfon, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Walker turther debated the amendment, when it was rejected.

Mr. Huntingfon moved to pay R. P. Anderson for bookbinding, &c. \$1332. Agreed to.

The supplementabilit from the House to the bill for the admission of lowa and Florida into the Union, was received and read, and after an objection to its consideration by the judiciary, it was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Sturggon moved an amendment explanatory of another private bill.

Mr. Evans protested still more strongly than before against the interpolation of these private claims into the regular appropriations.

Mr. Nouveris assented to the correctness of the positions assumed by the chairman on figance, and yet he would throw himself upon the indulgence of that Senator, in an amendment which he should propose. Mr. M'Duffie moved accordingly a provision appropriating \$76,000 for the relief of the heirs of Fulton.

Mr. Tappan hoped the amendment would be rejected. Mr. Berrien joined with the Senator from South Carolina, and hoped that as this was an extraordinary private claim, it would be incorporated in the bill. Mr. Breese said he was satisfied the claim ought not to be awarded. Mr. Bayard said the bill had passed heretofore by nearly two thirds. Mr. Buohanan thought the amendment out of later.

Mr. Buohanan thought the amendment out of later.

Mr. Buchanan thought the amendment out of place, out of time, and out of character with a regular appropriation bill. Rejected, 19 to 27.

After considering other amendments, the bill was passed. The Senate then took up the Army bill, when Mr. Breese moved to restore the provision of appropriating \$30.000 for National Armory at Fort Massac, in the State of Illinois. Mr. Breeses utged his amendment in a speech, in which he took occasion for a flug at the Navil Depot at Memphis, in Tennessee, a concern for which a better site might have been found in Illinois.

M. Evans, with his never failing, good, hard, practical sense, disapproved the proposition as entirely inexpedient.

Mr. Barsax, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Crittenden continued the discussion, when the amendment was rejected—19 to 22.

Mr. Cattrands moved a provision of \$100,000 for the improvement of the Ohio river above the fails, and \$240,000 for the falls. Mr. Crittenden briefly exolained the amendment as appropriate to the bill. Mr. Sevier, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. White farther proaccuted the discussion.

Mr. Dixtinson further to amend by an appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson.

Mr. Dixtinson further proposed an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Hudson between Troy and Albany, and all along down, so as in the threatened contingency of a rupture with the sanguiary republic of Mexico, the Hudson between Troy and Albany, and all along down, so as in the threatened contingency of a rupture with the sanguiary republic of Mexico, the Hudson may be opened as an act of charity to the passage of Mexican steamers.

Mr. Evans appealed against any such innovations.

Mr. Hannesan, in a mititary point of view exclusively, moved turther to amend by an appropriation of several hundred thousands to the Cumberland road.

Mr. Portrac contended for the Luke harbors.

Mr. Noranach, in a mititary point of view exclusively, moved turther to amend by an appropriation of several hundred thousands to the Cumberland road.

Mr. Portrac contended for the Luke harbors of the V

which he had the honor to represent. The amendment was rejected.

Also, \$85,000 for a Marine Hospital at New Orleans, moved by the same Senator.

Mr. Evans moved a series of appropriations for rivers in Maine, herbors in Michigan, and Pass Christeen on the Mississippi, all of which were rejected en masse.

Mr. MoDuprus said if this bill were persisted in, he should feel compelled to resist it in a manner

Mr. McDuffik said if this bill were persisted in, he should feel compelled to resist it in a manner which would consume the balance of the session He considered this one of the most infamous and persicious bills ever presented to Congress. He moved to lay the bill upon the table. Ayes 10-noes 31.

Mr. Evans desired to know what amount of money this bill would draw out of the Treasury.

[Voices one million and a half of dollars—two millions—eighteen hundred thousand ollars. The hoporable Senator reviewed the condition of the Treasury, and predicted that it would not continue

so flourishing as at present throughout the ensuing year. And if the next Congress, from the profuseness of their appropriations, find, themselves under the necessity of barrowing, they may charge it to their own legislation. He had no constitutional scruples in this matter. He had voted for such appropriations and would continue to do so; but there was a necessity for reduction in all things.—Mr. Evans then reminded the democratic side of the House of their constitutional position in opposition to internal improvements by the General Government, and reminding them that if they voted for these appropriations, they need never more denounce the heresy of internal improvements by Congress.

Mr. Simmons stood up as counsel for the bill. He thought, too, that if the Senator from Maine could have added a couple of hundred thousand dollars more to the bill as he proposed, we might have relied upon his co-operation.

Mr. Evans—What does the Senator say?

Mr. Simmons—I said, sir, that if the Senator could have added a couple of hundred thousand more to the bill we might have relied upon his co-operation.

Mr. Evans—You might have relied upon his co-operation.

Mr. Evans—You might have relied upon his opposition.

position.

Mr. Simmons argued to a different conclusion, and expressed his hope that the bill might be passed.

Mr. McDuffic could not suffer this bill to pass and expressed his hope that the bill might be passed.

Mr. McDuyfik could not suffer this bill to pass without exposing it—without analyzing it—without exhibiting its true character to the American people. He would be a base traitor to his trust it he should suffer this bill to pass without resistance. He considered it, so to speak, a combination to plunder the public Treasury—and he repeated it—it was a combination to plunder the public Treasury—that the appropriations were sought more for the money than for the construction of the improvements proposed—it was the distribution of the money that was wanted. The new President he knew to be inexorably epoposed to this system of internal improvements. It was, morsover, sure of the veto of President Tyler—having vetoed a similar bill last year—the veto of this bill would follow as a matter of course. And, if such a bill were pussed at the next session, it would also be vetoed. They had put in a reasonable appropriation of \$25 000 for the harbor at Charleston, and he hoped to God his colleague would move to strike it put. The honorable senator next reviewed the condition of the public revenues as not justifying these appropriations of the public money. The ayes and nose were called, and the bill ordered a third reading—ayes 27, noes 11.

Mr. McDuyrus then said that he considered from this act the Jacksonian Democractic party as broken up and dissolved, and he gave notice that he no longer could act with or consider himself as belonging to a party advocating such atomic time and passed.

Mr. Forezz moved an Executive session, it now being 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Crittenden hoped the Executive business would be delayed to the last hour nonsideration of the inconvenience that would otherwise iollow from turning the people out of the crowded galleries.

Mr. Buchanan thought that Executive nominations ought to be acted upon. Mr. Archer said it only took a few minutes. Mr. Waker called the ayes and noes. Mr. Crittenden said they had no terrors for us. Mr. Ev

Mr. Benvon hope? we should go on with legislation.—
If an body wants to take a snap judgment on Col. Polk, ist him try it. If they were afraid to trust fer a renomination, they ought to have their heads chopped off, and they will have them chopped off. If anybody expects to slip in, sir, by a noon light nomination, if I were Capt Polk, I would knock him in the head, sir. I don't believe in these snap judgments, sir.

The motion to go into Executive session was lost, and with it the last hope of Mr. Tyler's long list of nominations.

The bill for certain appropriations to lowa. Territory was passed.

[At 11 o'clock President Tyler partook of his last official supper in the Cabinet room. The Clerk of the House reported progress swery five minuted during the evening.

A large lot of bill stakes lip, some passed and some laid own again. Senators collected around the President's chair in the form of a half circle, watching the Secretary reading with all his lungs—other Senators overhauling their desks—others chatting with Dallas, and various members of the House outlet the bar.

Five minutes to 12. Senators gesting into desperation.

Five minutes to 12. Senators gesting into desperation, and the senator of the senator of the continuity of the senators of the

d.

Col. Braton—Any public bills left, sir?

Mr. Mangum—Yes, sir; several bills.

Mr. Evans saked if the Navy and Army igned.

Not signed, sir. Must be signed before we can adjourn.

Communication from Navy Department relating to engineers, dry docks, and floating docks. Engineers appointed. Leborious examination—made report with
frawings, &c., which the Secretary has the honor to

frawings, &c., which the Secretary has the honor to transmit.

Mr. Bayard—That bill, sir, relates to dry dock at Pensacols; and the relative sdvantages of a dry dock and fosting wock comparatively. Move, sir, it be printed.

Agreed to.

[Roberts of Boston, Wells of Philadelphia and Marsh, nominated by Tyler to certain high offices, after waiting and hoping for an Executive session, cut out. Mr. Wilsins and Mr. Wickliffer make their appearance—Wickliffer is in fine condition. Mr. Calhoun has just left the Capitoliehn Tyler, jr., reports a message from the President. Young John is a handsone man, much handsomer than Bob, though Bob is the flower of the fisck—all of which are flowers.

Mr. Morrisch moved a resolution, allowing extra pay for services of the late Samuel L. Southard, to his heirs and assigns. Agreed to.

Mr. Peance appointed in place of Mr. Choate as Chairman of Library Committee. Mr. Choate resigning.

[Twenty minutes t) 2. Not a kits-me-if-youther e left in the gallery. Business suspended below; symptems of a general stuper predominate.]

sengers of the Senate and adonate a day extra, and the attendent of the President pro tem also. Haif a dollar allowed.

[Messages from the House-Fresident pro tem signing bills-members ergoged in solemn and mouraful constactions to a snuff.]

Mr. Sevina moved a joint committee of two, to ask the President if he had any further communications to make. Agreed. Message from the House of the same purport.—Resolution reconsidered. House resolution agreed to. President pre tem signing bills. Mr. Merrick—I am going home now. Group of Senators collected around him at the door. Col. Benton still in his seat. Dickinson and Dix ditto, and a very good quorum, waiting an adjournment. Melancholy pause of ten minutes—sad and melancholy. Return of Mr. Sevier. President had no further communication to make. Wishes all the Senators long life and safe return to their families.

Solemn and affecting speech from Mr. Mangum, but from his being under the curtain, and from the low tone of his voice, only a word here and there audible. Much affected—high honor—impartiality—deep sense of gratitude—all his life.

And the 2d session of the 28th Congress thus triumphantly closed.

To President Mangum, the Senate, and the officers thereof, we return our sincere thanks. Long life to them all.

Washington, Monday, 3d March, 1845.

Prayer by Mr. Daily.

The reading of the journal was dipensed with.
On motion, the House proceeded to receive reports of
Committees, and various reports, resolutions and bills
were received and disposed of.

Cave Johnson, in some fit of retrenchment, made some
allusion to a bill which had passed the House, and which
the thought was an extravagance which he wished to have
reconsidered and rejected. He made a motion to reconsider.

CAYE JOHNSON, in some fit of retrenchment, made some allusion to a bill which had passed the House, and which he thought was an extravagance which he wished to have reconsidered and rejected. He made a motion to reconsider.

The Syzakza informed him that the bill was now before the Senate, and the course to be pursued would be to submit a resolution requesting the Sanate to return the bill to the House.

Caye Johnson submitted that resolution, and proceeded to make some remarks on the bill, which the reporter could not hear. He moved the previous question.

Mr. R. M. Saunozas moved to lay it on the table to enable him to repty. He then said that Mr Johnson had impugned the motives of the Committee who had reported the bill and on the strength of whose report it had been passed by the House.

Mr. Cay Johnson replied—(inaudible as usual)

The Syzakza having left the chair,
Mr. Wallen, of follo, acted as Speaker pre tem.
Mr. Dougalse, of Illinois, then said that he did not desire to see the last day of the Session wasted, and moved the previous question.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

The Syzakza pro. tem. then put the question on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Saunozas protested that the motion before the House was on bringing the bill back from the Senate.

The Syrakza pro tem decided the motion to reconsider to be before the House.

Mr. Saunozas then appealed to Cave Johnson if he had not stated correctly.

Cave Johnson did not reply.

Mr. Theuras, of Miss, asked the Sysaker to re-state his decision, which he did, and Mr. T. appealed. The appeal was not susteined by the Heuse.

Mr. Saunozas—lask the gentleman if I have not speaken the truts?

Cave Johnson still silent.

Mr. Saunozas—proted him in his position, though

Cave Johnson still remained silent, and great confusion and disorder prevailed in the House, in the midst of which

The Syrakza put the motion to "reconsider," which was carried by the voices.

"Addivision—divide—divide," was shouted out by se veral members atanding, and all the strang

The Spraker (Mr. Jones, of Virginia) returned and resumed his sect.

Mr. Wrilers stood by his desk and probably stated the position of the question to him. The tellers reported 64 in the sfirmative.

The Spraker then directed those opposed to the resolution of reconsideration, to pass through the tellers.

"Don't vote! don't vote! and the supporters of Mr. Saunders.

Only 13 voted in the negative. No quorum.

The CLERK then having found the journal, read an ex-ract, from which it appeared that the course pursued had The CLERK then having found the journal, reas an exmet, from which it appeared that the course pursued had
een, first to pass a resolution asking the Senate to return
he bill, and then to reconsider.

CAYE JOHNSON made some remarks.

The SPREKER said it would be proper to pursue the
ame course as that which had been formerly acted

The SPEAKER said it would be proper to pursue the same course as that which had been formerly acted apon.

Cave Johnson made the motion asking the Senate to re turn the bill, which

The SPEAKER put to the House and it was carried.

Mr. McKav then asked that the further consideration should be postponed for the present.

The SPEAKER said as it was a subject environed with difficulty, the House had better postpone it until a message had been sent to the Senate to obtain the bill.

Mr. McKav mode that motion which was carried.

Mr. McKav mode that motion which was carried.

Mr. McKav offered a report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, which recommended a recession from their refusal to concur in some of the Senate amendments, and a persist ence in others. He moved the previous question, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. McKav then offered a resolution suspending the operation of the rule prohibiting bills being sent to the President for approval on the last day of the session, so far as related to this bill.

Mr. McClelland moved to amend the resolutions so as to include all bills which may be passed this day.

The previous question was moved, seconded, and the main question ordered.

When the question on the amendment was put the ayes had it by a large majority, when tellers were called for but not ordered

Mr McKav then said—Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the resolution.

it not ordered Mr McKay then said—Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the re-Mr. BLIDELL and half a dozen others, "I renew it," "I A point of order was then raised whether Mr. McKay had the power to withdraw the resolution.

The Syrazza decided it was in order.

Mr. McKay—Then I withdraw the resolution and offer

Mr. McKey—Then I withdraw the resolution and offer mother.

Mr. Shident—I object to that—I addressed the Speaker refore the second resolution was offered.

Mr. McKey wanted to offer it.

The Spraker decided that he had recognized Mr. Slilell, who was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Shidell, then moved the adoption of the resolution withdrawn by Mr. McKey, but in the amended form, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Howston, of Ala., wanted to know if it were in order.

Mr. Howston, of Ala., wanted to know if it were in order
Mr. Slipkill.—It is a motion to suspend the rules.
The Straker decided it was in order.
Mr. Houston wanted to know if it did not require a two-third vote;
The Chain decided it did not.
"Yeas and nays, yeas and nays," called out some members, upon which teliers were ordered, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Yeas 121, nays 47. So the resolution was adopted.
Mr. McKay wished the House to silow him to offer a resolution to take a recess from 3 to 50 clock.
The Straker.—Is there any objection? The Chair hears none. He then put the question.
Mr. Houston meved to smend so as to make it from 2 to 8 o'clock. Lost.
The original resolution was ten adopted.
Mr. Haralson moved to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Haralson moved to go into Committee of the Whole.

The Straker said the House now recurred to the bill, which it was proposed to re-consider, and which having been returned by the Senate, was now before the House.

Cave Johnson called for the reading of the bill.

Mr. Sander: called for the reading of the report accompanying it also.

The bill and report were then read. It related to the Choctaws and some other tribes of Indisms.

Cave Johnson then made a speech (insudible of course.)

Mr. Thomson, of Miss., made a speech, but as he turned his back on the reporters, his remarks could net be understood.

Mr. Tuczer, of Miss., made some remarks which were insudible.

Mr. Touren, of Miss., made loss. Under the previous question, and the motion to reconsider was carried.

The previous question was then moved on the passage of the bil, and the Yeas and Nays were demanded and or dered—Yeas 81, nays 86

Mr. KENEDY, of Maryland, made a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to take up the Fortification bill.

Committee of the Whole bill.

The House, on a division being taken, refused to go into The House, on a division being taken, retused to go intee.

Parson Kino moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a joint resolution providing that no part of the Postoffice bill should go into effect until the lat July next, as the bill as passed goes into operation immediately with the exception of the clause reducing the rates. The rules were suspended by a vote of 104 to 14.

The resolution was then read a first time.

On motion of Mr. McKav, the House went into Committee of the Whole,
Mr. Horking in the Chair.
The committee took up the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and concurred in them.
Mr. Owen, of Indiana, then moved to take up the bill for establishing the Smithsonian Institute.
Mr. Baundras wished to take up the marine fortification bill.

Mr. Owen's motion was adopted.

The realing of the bill was then commenced.

Mr. Coss, of Ga., moved to dispense with the reading, and that it be reported by sections. Objections were made and the Clerk, therefore, commenced to read the

and man it he reported by sections. Objections were made and the Clerk, therefore, commenced to read the bill.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the bill aside.

Mr. Cons also made the same motion, which was carried.

Mr. A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, moved that the committee proceed to consider the bill supplementary to the cut making provisions for the admission of lows into the Union. Agreed to.

After some talk, and more confusion, the committee rose and reported the bills to the House where they were passed.

On motion of Mr. Baunders, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for publishing the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Savades spoke, but insudibly.

Z. Pearr, of N. Y. moved an additional section, providing for the purchase of 20,000 copies of the Franklin Journal for the mechanics of the country. (Laughter.)

The amandment was carried—50 to 58.

On motion the bill was laid saide to be reported to the House, with a recommendation for its rejection Carried A motion was made to take up the bill for carrying the foreign mails. Carried,

Tabe bill was then read, and a slight amendment having been adopted, it was inid aside to be reported to the House.

On motion of Mr. A. V. Baows, the bill supplementary to the set for the admission of Florids, was then taken up.

Mr. Harmer, of Maine, offered an amendment, providing that there should be only one District Judge, instead of three, as the bill provides. He instanced the cases of Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. A. V. Baows replied and said, because the State had 1000 miles of seasoast, therefore, it needed so many districts.

Mr. Bainkernhorr seked a question of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Harmers, and Said from the north to south there was agreeter distance than 600 miles.

Mr. Rathers, of S. C., supported the nuclearly of the three judges, and said that the number of wrecks, and cases arising therefrom, required the number, and from the parties of the District Judges of Ohio, njohan, and Illinois at

The bill was then laid saide to be reported to the House.

An White, of Ky., (ex-speaker.) (ffered a vote of thanks to Mr. Jones, the speaker, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties. Carried with one solitary "no," who was heartly laughed at by the whole House. The reporter afterwards understood that this "no" proceeded from John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Hammer, of M'ss., obtained leave, and introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the horses sent as a present by the Imaum of Muscat to the President, which was read three times and passed, and the rules suspended to enable it be sent to the Penate.

The bill for the distribution of the United States laws reported from the Committee, with a recommendation for rejection, was, on motion of Cava Jonnson laid on the table by yeas 71 nays 68. A motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole, which was lost by 65 yeas, 3 nays, it requiring two-thirds to suspend the rules.

Mr. Euske, of N. H., moved that all debate on the Smitusonian Institute, should cease in ten minutes after going into Committee. Washington!! Jones!!! of Tennesee!!! moved

going into Committee.

George! Washington!! Jones!!! of Tennesee!!! moved
to lay it on the table, and called the yeas and nays—Yeas
85, nays 50
On motion of Mr. McKay, the House resolved itself
into Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Hawlin, of Me'ne, in the Chair.
The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation The Senste amendments were considered, when one was Various amendments were considered, when one was Various amen

Bill were taken up.
Various amendmeuts were considered, when one was read appropriating \$25,000 for Marine Hospitals at Pittiburg, Louis ville, and Cleveland.

Mr. McKar said he had concurred in several objectionable amendments from the Senate, but he thought, after the conference which Committees of the two Houses had had, Le considered this one an insult, and hoped the House would reject it.

Mr. Porter, of Ohio, defended the amendment, and it was concurred in.

After one or two others had been acted upon, the Committee rose and reported to the House.

The House concurred in the action of the Committee.

Mr. McKar called up the fortifaction bill, in which the Senate had refused to concur in the amendment of the House, striking out \$40.000 for Boston Harbor, which was included in the harbor bill. He spoke very warmly of the conduct of the Senate, and moved that the House insist upon its smendment, and appoint a Committee of Conference. He called the previous question.

Mr. Winymaro wished to make some remarks, and said that Mr. McKay had stated things which the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means ought not to state.

Mr. Adams wanted to make a motion for the House to recede.

The Chair said it was out of order.

Mr. Adams wanted to make a motion for the House to recede.

The Chair said it was out of order.

Mr. Winthan raised a point of order; and after the Speaker had consulted the rules of the House, and declared his decision,

Mr. McKay moved that the House adhere to its amendment. He was willing to risk the loss of the bill. He moved the previous question.

The Chair said that if the House adhered, the other must recede, or the bill was lost.

Mr. Tibbaats, of Kentucky, moved that the House recede

must recede, or the bill was lost.

Mr. Tissaars, of Kentucky, moved that the House recede

Mr. McKay—I made my motion some time ago.

The Chain decided that a motion to recede took precedence of a motion to adhere.

Mr. McKay moved the previous question.

Mr. Adais made some remarks which were insudible.

Mr. Wintmader raised a point of order.

The Chain over-ruled it.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered.

On the motion to recede, the yeas and nays were called for and ordered. Yeas 66—Nays 88.

Mr. Holms appealed to the House to reverse this decision. He was understood to move a re-consideration.

Mr. Daoscoole hoped the House would the theory own dignity, and not suffer themselves to se used the mere instrument of registering the edicts of the leante. He hoped the House would refuse to reconsider and extort from the Senate some token of the respect which was their due. Let the Senate sake the responsibility of defeating this bill. They might talk of the fortifications and defencies of the country, but the freedom of the country was lost the moment this House ecased to be independent. He moved the previous question, under the operation of which

The motion to reconsider was lost.

lost the moment this House ceased to be independent. He moved the previous question, under the operation of which

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. McKav said, in order to put themselves completely in the right, he would move to "insist and call for a Committee of Conference."

The Sprazer said it was not competent for the House to do so in the present stage.

Mr. McKav then moved that the House adhere, and moved the previous question, which was seconded and Mr. Whymano called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Yeas 89, nays 86.

Mr. McKav said he was anxious that this bill should become a law, and he therefore moved for the appointment of a Committee of Conference, and under the operation of the previous question it was carried. Mr. McKay, Dromgoole and Garret Davison, were appointed the Committee. Mr. McKay saked to be accused.

Mr. McKav moved to take up the Senate Message on the amendments to the Navy Bill.

The Sprazer said there had been a bill received from the President with a veto.

Mr. McKav heped they would take up the Navy Bill.

The Spraze said it had the preference, as the vetoed hill originate on the Senate, and had been acted upon there.

The Senate Me sage was adhering to an amendment respecting the dwe tising, and which the Senate had first put in the Civ Ia. d Diplomatic Bill, and had receded, and they had then as tred it in this.

Mr. McKav mo red that the House recede from its disagreement.

Criss of "No! no! no!" from the democratic side of

Mr. McAr mored that the House rescaled agreement.
Cries of "No! no! no!" from the democratic side of the House.
The question was put and the House refused to recode.
Mr. Dacadooug moved that the House insist upon its disgreement. Adopted.
A Committee of conference, was appointed on this ques

which were only two or three in number, and rose and reported the bill to the House, which co ncurred in the action of the Committee.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the bill establishing certain Postoffices and Post roads, and concurred therein. While the Clerk was reading these amendments or rather at the moment he ceased,

The Sprakka, who had been taking a small nap, suddenly awoke and said, and we had been taking a small nap, suddenly awoke and said, we will be the same the gentleman within the bar when his name was called? [Which elicited a general and hearty burst of laughter from all the House.]

The House then took up and passed the Foreign Postage bill.

Then came up for consideration the bill respecting the construction of Revenue Cutters, prohibiting the Executive from suilding them without a previous appropriation therefor, with the President's veto thereupon, it having been passed in the Senate by a two-thirds vote to become a law in spite thereo!

Mr. Barks supported the veto, and made a speech in opposition to the bill; and called for the previous question.

Mr. Daomocous reported that the Committee of Com-

opposition to the bill; and called for the previous question.

Mr. Daomoolk reported that the Committee of Conference on the Fortification Bill had met with one from the Senate, and had been unable to agree.

The House recurred to the Revenue Cutter Bill, and the previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, and the Constitution requiring the question to be taken by Yeas and Nays, the Cierk proceeded to call the roll, when the clock pointed about a minute to 12 o'clock Mr. Bayley called out 'Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker."

"Order," 'Order," 'Order!" from the whole House.

Mr. B.—'Mr. Speaker, I have a right.—"

Criss of 'order," "order," "order."

Mr B.—'Mr. Speaker, I rise to a constitutional question, I have a right.—"

"Order," "order," "order."

[It was here observed by the reporter that the clock had been stopped.]

Considerable confession now oraysiled, but the Speaker.

been stopped.]
Considerable confusion now prevailed, but the Speaker called the House to order, and the Clerk proceeded with the call and finisned it amid sundry interruptions, when The reporter found the clock had been put in motion area.

again.

The vote was reported—Yeas 196, Nays 31.

The Committee of Conference on the Senata amendment to the Navy Bill, reported a recommendation for the Heuse to agree to the amendment, which was adopted Cave Johnson offered a resolution to assign the seats to members by lot in future, and that the seas be arranged during the recess so that only two members shall be at a deak.

The previous question was moved, put, and the main question ordered, and the House by a vote of yeas \$8. nays 70 by tellers, refused to request the Senate to hold a second conference.

Mr. Bayley said that in order, if possible, to bring about a second conference, he moved that this House do jurther adhere to its disagreement.

Mr. Daomocole said he would vote for the motion so as to send the bill to the Senate and afford them an opportunity of receding. The House adopted the motion

The House then took up the bill supplementary to the admission of Florida, and passed it.

Mr. Weller moved that a message be sent to the Senate informing them this House is now ready to adjourn. On this motion the yeas and nays were asked for and ordered, and Mr. W. then withdrew the motion.

Several communications from the several departments, were read and dispased of.

The Chars informed the House that the Senate had returned the Fortification bill and had receded from their amendment. This completed the list of appropriation bills which have been all passed.

Mr. Weller also moved to inform the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn. Carried.

Mr. Weller also moved to inform the President that the House was ready to adjourn. Carried.

At ten minutes past 12 Mr. Weller informed the House that the committee had performed their duty, and that the President had no further meassage to communicate.

Mr. Housrow moved to adjourn. Carried.

The Speakes then addressed the House, and returned his sincere thanks for the vote of thenks; and said if any thing had been seen in his conduct to deserve commendation, their presse was the highest reward a faithful public officer could receive, and cqualle I only by the approval of a good conscience. He alluded to the delicacy of position in which the Speaker is often placed, and the trials which he is called to undergo; and said that though he had doubtless often erred, they had been aren's of the headnot of the heart; and all his trials and difficulties were amply compensated by their appro

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

First Boarn, March 4-\$100 State 6's, c, 74; 500 Citr 5's, 1870, 1935; 5's new annual 5's, 1846, 66; 20 abares Mechanics Bank, 26's; 50 Wilmington RR, 315; 100 do 22; 190 do 2'3; 12 do 3'2'5; 13 do 3'2'5; 100 do 735; 16000 Teras 8 per cent, 20; 2000 Teras Treaty notes, 14; 500 Cherspeake and Delaware 6 per cent loan, 655; 23 abares Union Bk, Tenn, 555; 190 Girard Bk, 85; 300 do 85; 23 shares Union Bk, Tenn, 55; 50 abares Wilmington Rk, 25; 300 do 55; 21%; 100 do 5, 5; 21; 100 do 2; 21; 50 do 5, 1, 21%; 100 do 5, 5; 21%; 100 do 75; 210 do 6, 55; 21%; 200 do, 56, 25.

LUCINA CORDIAL,
OR THE ELIXIR OF LOVE.
ALL HAIL: LUCINA CORDIAL, HAIL:
Fountain of Love, ne'er known to fail:
When in the casin that Hymen weaves
He blends no buds awid the leaves,
And Fate forbids the wife should claim
The boon she craves, a mother's name;
Lucina Cordial, it is thine,
To make her fruirful - she vine;
Or to the husband—if 'tis he—
Restore his lost virility. Lucina Cordial, it is thine,
To make her fruitful - s the vine;
Or to the husband—if 'its he—
Restore his lost virility,
If gleet, of mally strength the bane,
Restore his lost virility,
If gleet, of mally strength the bane,
The suffering victim would restrain,
And from his system drive for aye,
This Sovereing Cordial let him try.
The "Fluoralbus," age the whose away
The vital powers fast ebb away;
Benesth its influence quickly flies,
And light returns to the dull syss
Of maid or matron, who at length
Feel in each nerve returning strength,
If Fate, by some malign conjunction,
Suppresse any female function,
Or the reverse—if a repletion
Of any delicate scoretion
Exhausts the powers—then drink and live,
Behold the sorr restorative.
Maiden, stcaying see thy prime
Take it, and steal a march ou Time.
Wife, still in youth and beauty's bloom,
Yet cursed with an unfrairful womb,
Drink—and fair children may be thine,
Numerous, perchance, as Baoquo's line.
Young man—whom plevure has beguiled
lato her haun's, and left drifted
With the sad lingerings of disease;
For health, and purity, and ease,
Come to Lucian's fountain, come!
Of all halth's element, the sum
Hasband, who yet hast never known
The joy a father's name to owe,
Taste—ar dere long that name shall be
By lips infantile lisped to thee;
And thou amidst the throng shall press,
Who now this glorious CORDIAL bless,
la-ipient Consumption, too,
Twil cure, and health once more renew.
Puck from the cheek the rose of death,
And lead new vigor to the breath,
In short, for each disease that springs
By nature, ar cident, abuse,
From organs o'er which Love flings,
The shadow of his rosy wings.
The shadow of his rosy wings.

This Vit. I Cordial is of use.

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Price \$3 per bottle, or \$24 per dozen.

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